

Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Tuesday, September 30, 1862.

THE NEWS.

Within the last few days there has been no important news that we consider reliable. Nothing is certainly known as to the movements of our army on the Potomac, though it is said to be in good condition and ready for action.

THE LATE BATTLES.—We publish such particulars of the late battles as have been received. They will be found on our outside and inside pages.

Affairs may be summed up thus: Immediately after the battles at Manassas on the 28th, 29th and 30th of August, Gen. Lee and the main portion of our army crossed the Potomac river into Maryland and pushed on to Frederick city, from this point Gen. Jackson was sent to capture Harper's Ferry, which he did on Monday the 15th of September, taking 11,500 prisoners and all the enemy's stores at that point.

Gen. McClellan with a large yankee army started from Washington for the purpose of reinforcing Harper's Ferry. Gen. D. B. Hill's division, which had been placed at a Gap in the mountains near Boonsboro, to check McClellan's advance, held him at bay on Sunday and Monday, Sept. 14th and 15th, assisted on the latter day by a force under Gen. Longstreet. General Lee, knowing that McClellan was pressing Hill and Longstreet, marched his portion of the army to their assistance, and took position near Sharpsburg, Md. Jackson having finished his job at Harper's Ferry, also marched to Sharpsburg. On Tuesday, the 16th, the fight between Lee's and McClellan's armies commenced, and on Wednesday the 17th, the great battle of Sharpsburg was fought, which raged all day until night put an end to the contest. Our army slept on the field Wednesday night, ready to renew the fight Thursday morning. But on Thursday morning it was discovered that the federal army had retired; whereupon, Gen. Lee, after taking care of his wounded, commenced recrossing the Potomac river to the Virginia shore, and succeeded in getting over without opposition.

On Saturday, the 20th, McClellan, supposing that our army was retreating, sent 3,000 of his troops under Gen. Burnside, or Gen. Pleasanton, in pursuit. Gen. Jackson attacked this force as it was crossing the river, and, it is stated, destroyed nearly the whole number.

At the battle of Sharpsburg it is said the enemy outnumbered us by 50,000 men, until Jackson's forces came up and decided the day in our favor.

This is a short and we think correct review (according to accounts received) of the operations within the last few weeks.

Some accounts say that Lee recrossed the Potomac into Virginia merely for the purpose of recruiting and re-arranging his plans; others say that the Confederate army was coldly received by the people of Maryland, that it could not obtain supplies, and that for three days the men were almost entirely without food; hence the necessity for withdrawing. However all this may be, we think one thing is certain: our officers were disappointed at not finding more sympathy among the people in that section of Maryland through which the army marched. No doubt there are many gallant and patriotic Marylanders who are with us heart and soul, but the majority are either against us in sentiment or unwilling to take open part in favor of the Southern cause. The appeals for the relief of Maryland will not have as much consideration hereafter as they have had heretofore. She may cast her lot with the South, but we doubt it.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.—We have seen no lists of the killed and wounded North Carolinians in the late battles; only occasionally the name of a N. C. soldier is mentioned, which we give below:

Killed.—Gen. Branch, Col. C. C. Tew, 2d Regiment; Capt. Houston B. Lowrie, of this place, 6th Regiment; Capt. Marsh, 4th Regiment.

Wounded.—Gen. Geo. B. Anderson, and his Aid, Capt. Walker Anderson, slightly; Lieut. B. H. Davidson, of this place, 7th Regiment—shot through the lungs, since dead; P. B. Hennes, 23d Regt.; C. B. Brown, W. Howell, C. W. Swisher, E. Malone, R. S. Stubblefield, K. Hicks, 6th Regt.; Capt. Osborne of Irwell, 4th Regiment.

In Capt. J. Davis' company from this county, but one man was killed, L. Neal, son of A. G. Neal, Esq. The following were wounded: J. L. Weeks, R. A. Porter, W. W. Whitesides, Jas. Harris, Wm. Alexander, H. Elliot, J. Crisshaw, none considered dangerously; young Potts (son of J. P. Potts) has his leg broke and probably amputated.

In Capt. Witherspoon's company from this county, A. J. Duna and H. Black were killed. Wounded—T. D. Wolfe, Wm. J. Ross, Moses Ezzell, B. Smith, J. Baker, L. Thompson, all slightly; Robt. Stevenson, seriously.

In Capt. Johnson's company from Lincoln—23d Regiment—Lieut. D. M. Kinchard was killed, and William Lawrence and Henry Fairweather wounded. In Col. R. D. Johnston commanded the 2d Regiment during the fight, and Col. Christie commanded the Brigade.

In the 48th Regiment, we learn that Lieut. R. L. Stewart was wounded and is missing. In Capt. Turner's company 3 were killed and 11 wounded; Capt. Richardson's company, 2 killed and 10 wounded; in company E, 9 wounded; Company I, 9 killed and 20 wounded. These companies, we think, are all from Union county. We have not been able to learn the names of the killed and wounded.

The loss of the 3d Regiment in the battle of the 17th, is eight officers killed, twenty wounded; and three hundred and fifty men killed and wounded. Col. DeRosset severely wounded; Lt. DeRosset slightly. Capt. Meares, Lieut. Quince, and perhaps Lt. Cowan are killed.

Sale of Stocks.—At a public sale of Stocks and Bonds in this town on Tuesday last, the following high prices were obtained:

Stock in the Bank of North Carolina sold at \$131 per share of \$100. Mecklenburg county \$100 Bonds at \$119 to \$121; Cleveland county Bonds \$112; Confederate Bonds \$102; stock in the Bank of Newberry, S. C. \$132; Bank of Hamburg, S. C. \$152; Atlantic, Tenn. & O. Railroad stock, \$49 to \$50 per share of \$50; Central Miss. and Tenn. Railroad \$300 Bonds, \$370 each.

This was a cash sale, made by the Executors of Wm. Wright, deceased.

POISONED.—A negro man, a waiter in the Medical Institute at this place, poisoned himself on Friday last by drinking the tincture of aconite. He died in 15 minutes after taking it. The negro complained of being unwell, and without consulting any one, took a drink of the tincture (which he was filtering) for the purpose of curing him. It is supposed that he drank enough to kill a dozen men.

GEN. BRANCH.—Brigadier General L. O. B. Branch of this State, was killed in the battle of Sharpsburg on Wednesday the 17th inst. He fell at the head of his brigade while gallantly leading it into the thickest of the fight. His brigade consisted of the 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 27th N. C. Regiments. He and his brigade have been in twelve hard-fought battles, commencing with the battle of Newbern, in every one of which he displayed courage and energy equal to the oldest and most experienced officers. This is the testimony of his men and commanders.

In the death of Gen. Branch, North Carolina loses one of her best and noblest sons, and the country and cause a gallant soldier and firm defender. Those who knew him best loved and esteemed him most. He was warm hearted, generous and kind, and of strictly moral habits. His death has caused a feeling of sorrow throughout the State and especially among those who knew his worth and merit.

Whatever position Gen. Branch occupied, he discharged his duties with fidelity to his constituents and credit to himself. He filled the office of President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and afterwards that of Representative from the Raleigh District in the Congress of the late United States. We suppose he was about 45 years old.

Gen. Branch's remains reached Raleigh on Thursday evening last and were escorted to the Capitol, from which place the funeral procession moved to the grave on Friday.

DEATH OF LIEUT. DAVIDSON.—Lieut. Benj. H. Davidson, of this place, an officer in the 7th N. C. Regiment, was wounded in the battle of Sharpsburg on the 17th instant, by a shot through the lungs. We regret to learn that he died on Monday last at Winchester, Va. Lieut. Davidson had been in all the battles in which Branch's brigade was engaged, and we have the testimony of men who were with him as to his gallantry and courageous conduct. He never flinched from his duty, and died as a good soldier in defence of his country's rights. Many relatives and friends in this community lament his fall.

DEATH OF CAPT. HOWARD.—Capt. Houston B. Lowrie of this place—6th Regiment—was killed in the battle of Sharpsburg on the 17th. He was a young man of an unexceptionable character, a good officer and a brave soldier.

A STRONG BACKBONE.—The "backbone" of the "southern rebellion" is a pretty tough one, for according to Northern papers it has been broken a dozen times. They swore it was broken at Roanoke Island, at Fort Donelson, at New Orleans, at Hilton Head, at Newbern, and then again at Seven Pines; but the backbone is as stiff as ever, and has lately been breaking the arms, legs and heads of the yankees generally—it has nearly skinned the Lincoln "Ansonada," which was to enclose the seceded States in its venomous folds. We thought the yankees had learned sense enough to quit talking about breaking the backbone of the rebellion, but we see that their lying newspapers are now swearing heartily that the "backbone" was certainly broken in the late fights in Maryland. Probably some of them believed it until a part of the "backbone" under Jackson slaughtered about 3,000 of the northern army in the Potomac River on Saturday the 20th inst. The "backbone" is still too strong for the miserable, thieving Lincolnites to break.

GOOD PLUCK.—A soldier of Jackson's army writes to the Richmond Whig an account of the long marches and hard fighting done by Gen. Jackson and his men within the last few weeks. He says that the ammunition of Starke's Louisiana brigade was exhausted during one of the battles, when the men continued to fight with stones picked up from the ground. One man was seen to kill a yankee with a stone. Another correspondent says that it was a North Carolina Regiment that fought with stones after exhausting their ammunition.

The same writer speaks of the large amount of stores captured at Manassas Junction as follows: "At the Junction was a large depot of stores, five or six pieces of artillery, two trains, containing probably 200 large cars loaded down with many millions of Quartermaster and Commissary stores. Besides these, there were very large sutlers' depots, full of every thing; in short, there was collected there, in the space of a square mile, an amount and variety of property such as I had never conceived of (I speak soberly)." "Two a curious sight, to see our ragged and famished men helping themselves to every imaginable article of luxury or necessity, whether of clothing, food, or what not. For my part, I got a tooth-brush, a box of candles, a quantity of lobster salad, a barrel of coffee, and other things, which I forget."

Our men had been living on roasted corn since crossing the Rappahannock, and we had brought no wagons—so we could carry little away of the riches before us. But the men could eat for one meal at least. So they were marched up and as much of everything eatable served out as they could carry. To see starving men eating lobster salad and drinking Rhine wine, bare-footed and in tatters, was curious; the whole thing was indistinguishable."

We learn from the Richmond papers that Pope's officers, who have been kept closely confined in Richmond for retaliatory purposes if necessary, have been released and sent home. What has caused this is not known, but it is presumed the Confederate authorities have acted wisely and for good reasons. Pope has been banished to Minnesota and his army scattered and driven off from Virginia, and probably no cause exists for holding his officers in prison.

Since the above was put in type, we find the following in the Richmond Enquirer of Wednesday last: "Pope's Officers.—Ninety-seven of Pope's officers, being all that were captured in the recent battle at the Rappahannock and sent to the rebel prison at Fort Mifflin, on James River, below Richmond, on parole. This action was taken in consequence of the explicit declaration, from the highest military authority of the Yankee Government, that the orders of Gen. Pope, to which exception had been taken by President Davis, were no longer in force. The reason for their detention, according to the proclamation of President Davis, no longer existing, they stood upon precisely the same footing as other Yankee officers, and were, therefore, subject to parole and exchange. Our readers are doubtless aware of the ground upon which the close confinement of Pope's officers was placed. Our Government, always anxious to conduct this contest upon the acknowledged usages of civilized warfare, was forced, by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens, to adopt such measures of retaliation and retribution as would repress and punish the barbarities openly proclaimed by Pope. The proclamation by the President was purely a matter of retaliation, forced upon him by the infamous orders of Pope. When these orders were made unoperative and repealed, the necessity for that proclamation, as well as its justification, ceased. We are glad that the prompt and decided course of President Davis has thus caused these obnoxious orders to be repudiated by the Yankee Government, and, thus far at least, prevented the war from drifting into one of famine and murder. We understand, further, that the Federal authorities have not only declared that the orders of Pope are not in force, but have communicated to our own authorities the additional facts that Pope has been relieved from his command and his troops assigned to other corps."

After the officers had left Richmond one of them, a Major Atwood, was charged with grand larceny, in having stolen a portrait of Gen. Washington from the premises of Mount Vernon in some deplorable expedition. The portrait was a valuable one and had been in the Washington family for 80 years. The yankee Atwood had taken it and shipped it to his home in Michigan. When these facts became known, General Winder sent after Maj. Atwood and had him brought back to Richmond. The Government intends holding him until he returns the picture.

FLOUR.—Flour is now selling in this market at \$25 to \$27 per barrel.

Inasmuch as the Virginia authorities have prohibited the exportation of Flour and Wheat from that State, would it not be well for the Governor of North Carolina to stop the exportation from this State. The proprietor of the Flouring Mills at this place bought a quantity of Wheat in Granville and adjoining counties, which was collected at Clarksville, Va., for transportation to this place, together with a lot bought in the bordering counties of Virginia; but some Virginia officials forbid its removal, and hence the Mills here have had to stop for the want of Wheat or until the lot alluded to is released. If the Virginia authorities continue to prohibit the transfer of Wheat and Flour from their State into this, our own authorities must act in self-defence, or North Carolinians must quit eating flour-bread.

YOPON TEA.—A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer suggests that the "Medical Purveyor of this State" have the weed called "Yopon Tea" gathered and cured for medicinal purposes. It grows in abundance in the Eastern part of this State, and is sometimes used in place of coffee and imported tea. The writer remarks: "The proper season for gathering and curing it will soon be here. To be given in fevers it has no superior—it will produce a relaxation of the system, a perspiration (gentle or profuse as to quantity) and repose perfectly beneficial. It has been used in the Eastern experience, but also from the testimony of many others. The proper way to get it cured is to go to the sea-coast and see the men who know how to cure it."

CONGRESS.—The Senate passed a bill for the increase of the army by taking those between 35 and 45, and the House also passed a bill—both different bills. The Senate also passed an Exemption bill, and the House amended and passed it. So the action of the Senate and House conflicts, and the matter has been referred to a committee of conference for settlement. When both bills are perfected and passed, we will publish them. Congress occupies too much time in useless talking, and it would be better to send men to our legislative bodies who cannot make speeches. Let us have more action and less talking.

On the 25th, the Senate bill to provide for the coinage of copper tokens of the denomination of five, ten and twenty-five cents, was passed. Also, House bill to provide for the payment of sums ascertained to be due for postal service, rendered under contracts with the United States before the Confederate States took charge of said service. Also, Senate bill to better provide for the sick and wounded of the army in the hospitals.

On Friday last the Conscription bill was passed by both Houses. It simply confers on the President the power to call out persons between the ages of 35 and 45.

REVENUE.—The Confederate Congress is considering the best means to adopt to raise money for the support of the Government. Last week the chairman of the Finance Committee reported a bill to the House for this purpose. The following are its principal provisions: "That on the first day of January 1863, there shall be levied and assessed on each person resident in the Confederate States, for the support of the Government and the defence of the country, the following tax, to wit: One-fifth the value of wheat, corn, rice, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, peas, beans, barley, hay, wool, rosins, tar, pitch, turpentine, cotton, sugar, molasses, and tobacco, produced by him in those States during the previous calendar year; also, one-fifth of the value of the increase for the preceding calendar year, of the horses, asses, cattle, sheep and swine; and also, one-fifth of the profits made in the preceding calendar year by the feeding of swine, sheep, cattle, or mules; also, one-fifth of each person's yearly income for the preceding calendar year, from all sources whatever, except from the sources hereinbefore described, and certificates, or Treasury notes; Provided, That said tax so levied and assessed shall be due and payable on the first day of April 1863. If any person, citizen, or foreigner, resident within the Confederate States, shall not be required to pay, except from the aforesaid articles produced by or for them, or from incomes or profits derived from business conducted by them within the States; nor shall any tax be levied upon the products of residents, where the total value of such products, during said year is less than five hundred dollars, nor shall any tax be levied upon the income of residents, where the total value of such income is less than five hundred dollars."

The following is an item from the northern papers: "The paroled Harper's Ferry prisoners who have arrived at the North, report that the surrender of the Ferry and the Maryland Heights was unnecessary, and that before the death of Gen. Miles (the federal commander) he acknowledged his sympathies were with the South."

For the Western Democrat. "The Property and Importance of employing more Female Teachers in our Common Schools."

This is the subject of a prize Essay by Mrs. Eliza J. Wilson, of this county, which appears in the "North Carolina Journal of Education" for September 1862. The writer has evidently thought much on the subject of which she treats, and has written a very sensible and practical Essay. We are glad to know that in our midst there is engaged in the training of the young, a person so competent to fill that important relation as this Essay evinces its author to be. Now that every able-bodied man in the country is either fighting or working, the subject is specially important, and a few extra well trained females, is highly necessary, and perhaps convey ideas to some which may be productive of good.

After some preliminary observations, it is justly remarked that—"Woman has been designed, by God, as a teacher. She has been provided, by Him, with the qualifications required for her employment. She is kind and compassionate, and she is patient and gentle, and she is slow to the slow to comprehend; she is fitted to advance the young mind; to lead it tenderly and diligently to a higher station. * * * But the education of females is usually too restricted, and necessarily too superficial, to enable them to be teachers, such as are required in this country. It is, however, necessary to do all they can. The fault more commonly is in attending to public opinion, that girls do not need much education; they will have no use for arithmetic further than interest; they will soon forget ornamental studies; it is just money thrown away, they will soon marry, and then what will all this learning be to them. Such expressions are not uncommon even among learned men and those who have daughters to educate. What a pity that people who have the means of knowing and do know better, should try to quiet their consciences by giving place to such thoughts, merely to save trouble and expense. Not to educate girls for the simple apology that they will soon marry, is very absurd reasoning.

"In many instances, married ladies can teach a common school without interfering with their other affairs, and in this way they may retain and improve what stock of learning they have, help to pay their husbands debts, and be advantageous to the neighborhood in many ways. Some married ladies have saved their families from degradation by teaching school, and give her an education sufficient for this honorable work? This would be a better country if the majority of the female population were well educated; even if they are not expected to teach school, let them be well educated."

Aye, verily. But whether a consummation so devoutly to be wished can be realized by patronizing and increasing the three and four-storied institutions where promising young females are packed together by the hundreds—fed by contract—isolated from domestic life, rendered ignorant of its duties, its burdens, its blessings—knowing Home, that blessed word, which the Almighty intended them to adorn and to bless, by an occasional visit in the intervals of their imprisonment—we leave to the decision of the various denominations by whose rivalry they are built up and encouraged.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITARY). RALEIGH, September 15th, 1862. General Orders, No. 7. I. Colonels and other officers in command of the Militia of North Carolina are hereby ordered to bring all men liable to Conscription in their commands, and all soldiers absent from their Regiments without leave to the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh. All power necessary for the enforcing of this order is hereby given them.

II. A failure or refusal to comply with this order will subject the offender to the penalties of a Court Martial, and consequent reduction to the ranks.

III. The Executive, through its own officers, having undertaken to collect all persons liable to Militia duty, instead of allowing Confederate officers to do so, it is earnestly hoped that all will come up promptly to the performance of their duty. By order of Governor VANCE.

CHARLOTTE, September 23, 1862. In accordance with the above order, the Captains of B. C. Companies within the bounds of the 85th Regiment will arrest and deliver at these Headquarters all Conscripts within their respective beats under penalty for failure of having their commissions revoked and themselves reduced to the ranks and rendered subject to the Conscription. J. A. FOX, Adjutant. September 20, 1862.

YELLOW FEVER.—We regret to learn that Yellow Fever is still on the increase in Wilmington. The Journal of Wednesday says:

"We learn that there were 15 new cases yesterday. His Honor, the Mayor, is this morning confined to his house, but not, as we believe and trust, by the prevailing epidemic," but by the consequence of his constant and almost unaided exertions. Our town is indeed passing through a most distressing ordeal, and it is not to be denied, that in the last few days, the progress of the disease has been rapid and alarming."

We learn that the telegraph office at Wilmington has been closed. In the early part of last week the Mayor of Wilmington sent the following dispatch to the Mayor of Charleston:

"The yellow fever is epidemic here, increasing rapidly, and our physicians are nearly exhausted. Some of our people are already sick. Can you send us some experienced attendants for the sake of humanity?"

The Mayor of Charleston sent several nurses, and Gen. Beauregard sent one of his Army Surgeons. On Wednesday there were 5 deaths, Thursday 4, and Friday 5. No new cases reported on Friday.

A northern letter-writer says that the Federal Government intends sending all the prisoners we have released on parole to Minnesota to fight the Indians who are making war on the people in that section of the United States. If this is done it will be a violation of the treaty for the exchange of prisoners. Probably some 40,000 men of the northern army are now off of duty, having been captured and paroled by our army within the last four months. According to the rules of war, Lincoln can't bring these paroled men against the South until his army captures enough of southern soldiers to exchange for them. This will not be done soon, consequently we should not be surprised if the yankees are mean enough to use these paroled prisoners against the Indians instead of using other troops for that purpose. The yankees will not fulfill their contract honestly and fairly if they can avoid it.

It is suggested, that if Lincoln puts the paroled prisoners in the ranks anywhere until regularly exchanged, the prisoners now in our hands and hereafter captured, be put to hard work and kept until the end of the war.

The yankees captured some of our men in the late battles (they say 1200, but it is thought to be only about 250) and instead of immediately setting them at liberty on parole, they were sent to Baltimore under guard. We suppose that was done to make a display and for the purpose of intimidating the Marylanders.

It is announced that some of the paroled yankee prisoners released by Jackson at Harper's Ferry were recaptured by him in the battle of Saturday, having taken up arms after swearing not to do so until exchanged. They were sent to Richmond to be dealt with. The rules of war require them to be shot.

COTTON OWNED BY FOREIGNERS.—The British Consuls at Mobile and New Orleans having addressed notes to the British Minister at Washington, inquiring what should be done in cases where Cotton belonging to British subjects had been burnt by the Confederate or State authorities to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, the British Minister replies that "it is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that foreigners, being the proprietors of cotton in the Southern States, will have no ground of complaint against the de facto government of those States if such cotton should be destroyed with the sanction of that government, and for the purpose of preventing its falling into the hands of the opposing forces. This is one of the liabilities to which foreigners are exposed who hold property in a State which is carrying on a war." But the Minister adds, that if the Confederate States should "hereafter attain to the position of a recognized kingdom or confederation, the losses thus occasioned to foreigners might form a fair and reasonable ground of appeal to the Government so established."

THE N. C. SOLDIERS. An Appeal in behalf of our Sick and Wounded. Recent events have added largely to the list of "sick and wounded" among the soldiers from North Carolina. In Richmond, alone, there are more than 2,000 from this State under medical treatment, while at Gordonsville, Warrenton, and on the banks of the Potomac, it is impossible to ascertain their number, though by universal consent it is very large. The necessities of these brave but unfortunate men, demand the citizens of the State, the most prompt and energetic efforts in their behalf, and the past history of our people is a sure guarantee that this appeal will not be in vain. Let Relief Associations be formed in every county, such that funds and stores of all descriptions may be immediately and regularly collected for the benefit of our suffering soldiers. Let the fathers, the mothers, the wives and sisters of these poor unfortunates give themselves to this noble work, without hesitation or delay, and the blessing of thousands will be their recompense. An agency for the distribution of supplies has already been established in Richmond, by the Governor of the State, and another will soon be in successful operation in this city, so that all contributions from our citizens will reach their proper destination if forwarded to either place, to the care of the undersigned. Surely the people of North Carolina will not falter in a work which is most worthy of their humanity and to their patriotism, and in which those who are dearest to them have so deep an interest. EDWARD W. WARE, Sur. Gen. of N. C. Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 27.

DEATH OF COLONEL TEW.—We deeply regret to be compelled to announce the death of Col. C. T. Tew, who fell at the battle of Sharpsburg, on the 17th inst. Col. Tew was born and raised in South Carolina, but moved to this State about seven years ago, and established a Military Academy at Hillsboro, which was in a flourishing condition when he was killed. Colonel Tew was among the earliest to tender his services to the country, and having been commissioned as a Colonel of the 2d Regiment of N. C. State Troops, was constantly in service to the day of his death. In the death of Colonel Tew North Carolina has sustained a great loss.—Raleigh Register.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The 49th Session of the Synod of North Carolina will convene in Goldsboro, N. C., on Wednesday, the 20th day of October 1862, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

SMALL POX.—Some two or three cases of small pox have developed themselves in one of the Danville Hospitals.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITARY). RALEIGH, September 15th, 1862. General Orders, No. 7.

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LATEST NEWS.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

We have heard of no new developments in the movements of our forces on the Potomac. In its present position, we understand, the army is improving in the condition of the men, and accumulating by daily accessions of stragglers and conscripts. Whatever may be the intended future operations of Gen. Lee, he is certainly most successful in keeping them concealed from the public. No material injury can result to the public from this reticence. What is concealed from our people finds little chance of making its way to the enemy. There is general confidence felt and expressed in the management of military affairs, and whatever movement is made will have the support of the people.

Our latest accounts concur in the report that the Yankees have not attempted to recross the Potomac since they were so mercilessly slaughtered by Gen. Jackson, at Shepherdstown on Saturday. Our pickets as late as Tuesday extended to the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry. It is not probable that they will attempt to cross again for the present.—[Richmond Dispatch.

FROM RICHMOND.

On yesterday evening about two hundred wounded arrived, and eight hundred more were expected during the night. They are from various recent battle fields, and constitute those who were not seriously hurt. The Yankees having again taken possession of Williamsburg, have manfully held it around it with batteries, and even barricaded the streets with fencibles, so as to obstruct the charge of cavalry. Passage through this barricade is effected by a gate, suitably to permit thorough to only one man at a time. The "Military Gazette" has published a notice of a Colonel in the Pennsylvania Volunteers, a rude, ruffianly fellow, who has within his brief administration of a few days, concentrated upon himself the hatred of the entire community.

On the 23rd inst., from the South side says that the Yankee force at Suffolk is certainly being enlarged. A report was received on yesterday that large bodies of the enemy were being landed at the White House.—[Rich. Enquirer, 27th.

GOOD NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

Official confirmation of the Capture of Munfordsville with 4,000 prisoners—23,000 Kentuckians have joined Gen. Kirby Smith.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 25, 1862. GEN. S. COOPER, Adj. Gen. C. S. A courier from Gen. Bragg's headquarters, eight miles west of Munfordsville, on the night of the 18th inst., confirms the report that Bragg captured about 4,000 men at Munfordsville on the 17th inst. Our loss was about 50 killed and wounded.

The same courier reports that up to the 12th inst. about 23,000 Kentuckians had joined Gen. Kirby Smith, and they were still coming. The home guards were delivering up their guns as rapidly as they could be received. SAM JONES, Major-Gen.

Gen. Bragg's own report.

MUNFORDSVILLE, KY., Sept. 17. GEN. S. COOPER, Adj. and Insp. Gen'l. The garrison at this place surrendered last night without firing a gun. We got four thousand prisoners, four thousand small arms—pieces of artillery and munitions in large quantities. BRAXTON BRAGG.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Northern notes to the 23d inst. have been received. Lincoln has issued a proclamation, declaring that the slaves of rebel masters are free from and after the 1st of January next. [No one in the South cares for that—Lincoln might as well proclaim to the moon.]

A despatch from Jeffersonville, Ky., dated the 22d, says the rebel General Bragg and Kirby Smith have divided their forces. Smith will hold Buell, who is marching for Louisville, in check, while Bragg advances on the city. Bragg summoned Nelson, who is in command of the army for the defence of Louisville, to surrender. Nelson refused, and ordered all the women and children to leave the city at one hour's notice. Bragg is some distance from the city, but is advancing rapidly.

The Herald acknowledges a heavy loss near Shepherdstown on Saturday, and says the rebels were dressed like Union soldiers and displayed a flag of truce to induce the Federals to surrender. In the battle at Sharpsburg, Sumner's corps alone lost 5,263 in killed, wounded and missing. A correspondent from the battle-field says that the Federals are still bringing in their dead at the rate of 1,000 per diem, but were expected to get through that day (the 22d). Gen. Hooker was shot through the foot by a rifle ball, and will not be able for duty in a long time. Gen. Richardson wounded in shoulder and heart, and will die. Gen. Dana, badly in knee. A correspondent of the New York Times says the slaughter was awful, particularly among the ranks of the 1st and 2d Divisions. In New York, on the 22d, exchange was firm at 129; gold 117; cotton 54 cents.

FROM SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Our advices from Suffolk are to Wednesday night last. The number of troops now in and around Suffolk is estimated at 17,500. Major General Peck, is in command of the city at one hour's notice. Bragg is some distance from the city, but is advancing rapidly. The Herald acknowledges a heavy loss near Shepherdstown on Saturday, and says the rebels were dressed like Union soldiers and displayed a flag of truce to induce the Federals to surrender. In the battle at Sharpsburg, Sumner's corps alone lost 5,263 in killed, wounded and missing. A correspondent from the battle-field says that the Federals are still bringing in their dead at the rate of 1,000 per diem, but were expected to get through that day (the 22d). Gen. Hooker was shot through the foot by a rifle ball, and will not be able for duty in a long time. Gen. Richardson wounded in shoulder and heart, and will die. Gen. Dana, badly in knee. A correspondent of the New York Times says the slaughter was awful, particularly among the ranks of the 1st and 2d Divisions. In New York, on the 22d, exchange was firm at 129; gold 117; cotton 54 cents.

RAN THE BLOCKADE.

Yesterday morning the steamer Kate ran the blockade and arrived at Newbern. We learn she took for her own town this morning. Our authorities, we learn, have sent down, ordering her not to come up, as it is reported she has the Yellow Fever on board. At rate she is from Nassau, where the fever had broke out at last reports.

We also learn that two schooners approached our bar last night. One of them got aground, but got off and was chased up the beach, where she again grounded, and the blockaders fired on her from three o'clock this morning till after daylight. She has beyond the reach of our guns, or rather the blockaders were too far off for our guns to reach them. The other schooner has 4,500 bushels salt on board, and succeeded in getting in safe.—[Wilmington Journal, 26th.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Pastors of all the Protestant Churches in Mecklenburg county were requested by the Bible Society at its late session, to secure contributions in aid of the Confederate States Bible Society—in the months of August and September. It is earnestly desired that these collections should be made immediately and forwarded to the Treasurer, James M. Hutchison, Charlotte.

S. P. SMITH, Secy. E. NYE HUTCHISON, Pres. September 30, 1862.

Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next session, to incorporate the property of Daniels' Church, Lincoln co., N. C. Sept. 30, 1862 1m-pd

State of North Carolina—Gaston Co. Court of Equity—Fall Term, 1862.

To L. A. Hoyt.—Sir: You are hereby notified to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the 10th Monday after the 4th Monday in August 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of Benjamin F. Briggs and Reuben Swann against you, or judgment pro confesso will be returned against you and the same heard accordingly.

Witness, John B. White, Clerk and Master in our said Court of Equity at office in Dallas this 12th day of September, 1862.

J. B. WHITE, C. M. E. By J. G. LE